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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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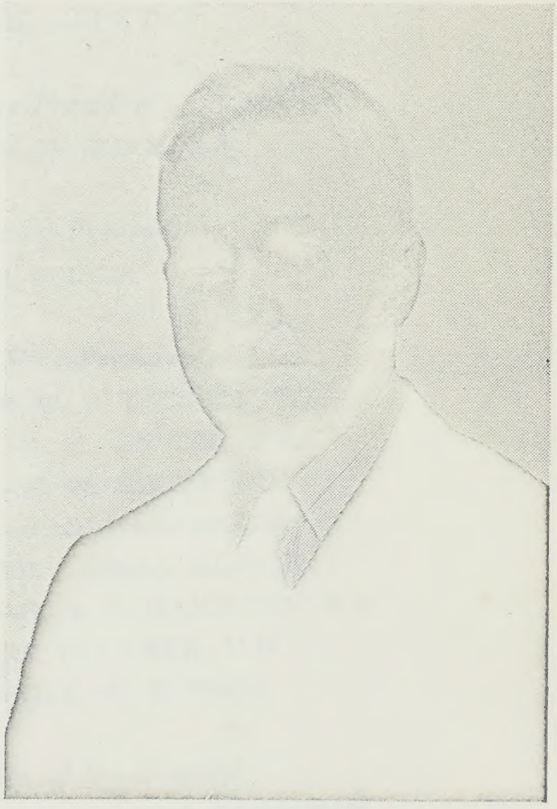

William H. Breithaupt, C.E.

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## SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held on the evening of October 20th in the Y.M.-C.A. building, Kitchener. Dr. G. V. Hilborn presided.

Our thirty-first annual report was distributed early in the year and met a favorable reception.

The present conflict has made many claims upon people generally, with the result there is left little time for those who otherwise would have been active in historical research.

Much of Waterloo County history still remains to be written, and the longer this study is delayed the more difficult it will be to get accurate data.

A work which local historians should undertake is the writing of "village books." Here there is a fine opportunity of tracing the growth of these centres and placing on record the story of the struggle which the pioneers experienced and the success they achieved.

Historical relics are always acceptable and carefully treasured in our Museum. The Society is glad to receive in written or printed form old tales, traditions or folk-lore with historical foundation connected with the early days of the County.

It is with great regret we record the removal by death of our Past President and co-worker, the late William H. Breithaupt, whose passing left a void in our ranks impossible to fill. Throughout a long and varied career Mr. Breithaupt found time to take an effective interest in projects that contributed to the betterment of conditions as these affected his fellow citizens.

It is a matter of record that in 1912 Mr. Breithaupt planned and gave leadership which culminated in the organization of this Society. He was our first President and continued as such for twelve years. Mr. Breithaupt was long associated with the Ontario Historical Society and was one of its past Presidents.

The Society acknowledge the assistance received from the larger municipalities over many years. Appreciation and thanks are due the Kitchener Library Board for the use of the room to hold our collection.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1944

Receipts:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at Jan. 1st, 1944 | | $260.02 |
| Sale of Reports | | 32.15 |
| Members' Fees | | 57.50 |
| Bank Interest | | 4.19 |
| Grants: | | |
| County of Waterloo | $ 75.00 | |
| City of Kitchener | 50.00 | |
| City of Galt | 25.00 | |
| Town of Waterloo | 15.00 | |
| Town of Hespeler | 20.00 | |
| Town of Preston | 10.00 | |
| | | 195.00 |
| | | $548.86 |

Disbursements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Binding | $ 18.00 | |
| Printing | 7.02 | |
| 1943 Report | 131.13 | |
| Postage and Stationery | 19.70 | |
| Curator and Janitor Services | 32.25 | |
| Secretary | 50.00 | |
| General Expense | 18.00 | |
| | | 276.10 |
| Balance | | $272.76 |

Audited and found correct.

E. BREAK, Auditor.

## G. V. HILBORN D.O. PRESIDENT

I wish at this time to welcome our members and guests, especially our new members and guests who have not previously attended our meetings. Our meeting last year was a complete success and I am sure that all who were fortunate enough to attend have very pleasant and vivid recollections of the address and exhibit of Mr. Elliott Moses of the Six Nations Indian Reserve. Our attendance was probably the largest in our history.

We are very proud of our County and the accomplishments of its people. We have a heritage that must be preserved and handed down to another generation. During the year we lost a worthy member, Mr. William H. Breithaupt, one of the past generation, who, I believe, had devoted more of his time to our cause than anyone connected with our Society. I also believe that too few of us fully appreciate the time our worthy secretary, Mr. Peter Fisher is giving to the Society. It is largely through their energy that our organization has been able to carry on during these past 32 years. Keeping up interest in a Society such as this is not an easy task. Few young people are interested, the middle-aged are too busy, and the older generation seldom are inclined to take on new interests and responsibilities. It is up to us to devote, at least, a little time to carry on.

When the first road was hewed through the forests from Dundas to the north, at the end of the eighteenth century, by Ward and Smith, I do not presume they ever thought of making history. It was just another job to do. Our early settlers were too busy maintaining their families to record many of the happenings of the day, but fortunately enough of the events of the time were either recorded or remembered and gathered in the newspapers from the middle of the past century onward, so that we have a partial history of this district well preserved. This has been prepared in book form by the late Mr. Ezra Eby, Mr. W. V. Uttley, and Miss Mabel Dunham. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to them.

Our County has been particularly fortunate in the type of settlers who developed it. First we had the Pennsylvania Dutch, largely Mennonites. Coming a little later we had the Scotch in the south portion of the County and the Germans in the North. Just a little later the Amish settled largely in Wilmot. At the beginning of this century a large number of Ukrainian and Polish people settled in our midst and they are taking their

place in our affairs. Many of the second generation of these new Canadians are making their mark as citizens and have splendid scholastic records. Amongst them we number some of our finest young musicians.

The future of any further influx of population into the County is obscure. Canada must select carefully, and I am sure the citizens of our County will welcome any immigrants whose past history shows their type can be absorbed into our system of things and become true and loyal Canadians.

## AN OUTLINE OF HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

By Prof. J. W. Watson, Department of Geography,
McMaster University.

Historians are generally interested in geography because they realize it is the stage for the human drama. But they too often assume that there is only the one stage and the one set of props for all the different spectacles of history. This is not the case. Geography is not a static background to history; it is an active influence, whose changes may help to change the whole course of life.

A very good example of this activating force of a changing geography will be found anywhere in southwestern Ontario; but particularly in the Niagara Peninsula and the Grand River Valley. Here the story of change goes back to the rocks. Marked differences occur in the type of rock and in the mode of formation, as the shallow estuaries from the Appalachians brought down sand and mud to form the soft Queenston and Salina shales; while the deeper seas from the Canadian shield deposited massive limestones in intervening times, such as the Lockport and the Guelph formations.

These bedrock differences were acted upon by the rivers, which produced broad vales in the softer shales, leaving the harder limestones to stand up in the form of ridges. In this way the Grand River evolved, between the Niagara and Onondaga escarpments. But the rivers themselves have changed. At first, they flowed into the Mississippi, when the Grand was just a

tributary of the Dundas River. However, the ice later blocked up the Dundas valley, deflecting the Grand into Lake Erie, and compelled the drainage to follow the Niagara River, eastward into the St. Lawrence.

The ice also modified the region by producing a series of glacial ridges, called moraines. These form the conspicuous hills about Galt and Paris, and extend east of the Grand to Brantford, where they cross the river to the south. These, and the various moraines of the Niagara Peninsula, created new divides between the rivers, and produced the Conestoga and Nith tributaries, and other creeks like the Welland.

Changes in climate are more difficult to measure, but the whole area is in a transition zone between the cold and warm temperate climates, and is therefore subject to wide fluctuations from the norm, which take the form of unseasonable summer drought, winter cold, late Spring and early Fall frosts. Similarly, the region is a zone of transition between the Carolinian and Algonquin associations of plants, where the species of the one type compete with and try to displace those of the other.

It is not surprising to find that these prolonged changes have had their result in changes in land use and settlement, during historical time. Thus the boreal forests first invited the hunter in Algonquin development; then the possibilities of raising subtropical crops like corn and tobacco, in the Carolinian zone, attracted the agricultural settlement of the Neutral and Iroquois Indians. The French voyageur used the region as an outpost in his empire of the Algonquin forests, where the fur trade flourished. The English colonists subsequently found it of value for agricultural settlement, gradually learning to exploit the subtropical grains and fruits which now make it famous. Historians should realize that it was the different interests of these mutually incompatible economies which underlie the political differences between the Iroquois and the Algonquin, the British and the French.

The present industrial history of the region, however, is especially susceptible to these geographic changes of the past. The way in which road, canal and railway have sought to control the geographical forces in the environment, is basic to an understanding of the modern pattern. At the outset roads were adjuncts to rivers and lakes. They formed portages between Ontario and Erie, or linked the Grand and the Thames in with

the Laurentian chain of routes. The chief settlements stood where landways hinged on strategic waterways: Ft. George and Ft. Erie, guarding the Portage Road around Niagara Falls; Dundas where the Guelph and Dundas roads set off for the interior from the head of the lake; Brantford on the trunk road between Montreal and London, where it crossed the Grand valley.

But canals began to challenge portages. The Welland canal quite displaced the frontier road. It sent the frontier settlements into eclipse, but brought new life to the interior of the Niagara Peninsula and also to the lower Grand. Milling towns grew up on the canal itself and on the Welland and Grand rivers which fed into it. They assisted the conquest of the great shale and clay valleys, and attracted agricultural settlement from lakeshore to river flat. The former neglected areas thus became the chief object of the immigrant, because their earlier isolation was swiftly being overcome.

Railway geography was something different again. It bypassed both the Niagara frontier and the Welland canal, and concentrated on the head of the lake, at Hamilton. Here the American routes from the Ohio valley and the Hudson-Mohawk gap through the Appalachians, crossing the Niagara Peninsula, met the Canadian trunk routes from Montreal to Windsor, connecting all the major cities of Eastern Canada. These railway contacts drew American industry within the Peninsula and the Grand valley, to secure the Empire market. They also drove a wedge of Canada, of the shield, the forest and the Laurentian waterway into the heart of the American market. As a result, the population grew rapidly, and shifted toward the railway junctions, not in an even pattern, but in the form of separate clusters, around frontier and canal bridges, the bridges of the Grand River, and at the head of the lake.

The roads have from the beginning emphasized the glacial changes in the region. They followed glacial spillways, glacial shore features and glacial ridges. The canals tried to overcome the hazards of the glacial gorges, and revived the value of preglacial depressions in shales and of preglacial breaches of the Onondaga and Niagara escarpments. The railways have in their turn renewed the bedrock geography of the region, and linked the limestone uplands and shale lowlands of Ontario with the continuations of these formations in New York, Ohio and Michi-

gan. Thus each new human era has recapitulated an older geological one, and history is seen to reflect geography.

The physical setting which controls communications, and conditions settlement, has created changing industrial patterns that become the environment for our social problems. Whole communities have altered with the onset of new modes of living, as these have in their place discovered new adaptations of the land until social patterns have conformed to the geographical framework.

For example when railways superseded rivers and canals, the larger industries moved away from the limited space, the dangers of flood and so on, to sites more suited to railway and road, with ample space, and wider contacts. Consequently, populations that had centred themselves on the canal front, or the river bottom, were thrown off centre. The working class groups streamed across the tracks in the direction of the newer industries. Old urban centres became displaced, as at Welland, or elongated as at St. Catharines, or divided as at Brantford. New business and shopping centres sprang up in competition, and zones of tension evolved, that began to deteriorate. In these tension zones, land values have decreased, old houses have fallen into disrepair, been subdivided into rooming houses or apartments, and often taken over by foreign-born families. The original families have fled to the suburbs. The institutions they formerly supported decline in influence, and may have to be abandoned. Social participation and community living likewise decline and eventually, if the city is large enough for the process to develop fully, slums emerge. For as Gist and Halbert, famous American sociologists insist, changes in the physical basis of social relations invariable produce social and political problems. They lead on to ill-health, family disorganization, delinquency and crime, and produce social tensions of all kinds that respond to the underlying geographical tensions.

It is as a result of this long succession of changes, which extend from geology to sociology, that the story of any region must always be presented as something dynamic. Geography is not a static situation. It is not just a stage. It is part of the plot. It is far more than a passive factor, locating history. It is an active factor, helping to create history.

References:

J. W. Watson, The Urban Geography of the Niagara Pen-

insula, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. 9, No. 4.

J. W. Watson, The Changing Geography of the Niagara Peninsula, The School, Vol. 32, No. 9, May 1944.

## INTERESTING BOTANICAL AREAS OF WATERLOO COUNTY

F. H. Montgomery, M.A.

(The following is a synopsis of a lecture given by the writer, and which was illustrated by Kodochrome slides, of the plants mentioned, taken by Mr. E. L. James during field trips to the areas discussed.)

Anyone, who is even casually interested in the natural history of any region, will invariably find some areas which are much more productive of species, and, in general, of much greater interest than others. In the botanical survey of Waterloo County, the writer has found several collecting areas, to which he has found himself very partial. These have not been limited to any particular section of the County, but cover tracts in all compass points.

It might be asked why these localities prove to be better hunting grounds, and, for answer it may be said that where the most natural conditions survive, there you will find the more original and undisturbed flora. It is therefore in areas which are most inaccessible, physically, and also, best guarded by the myriads of mosquitoes which inhabit them, that one finds our richest botanical prizes.

The area probably most familiar to those of us in Kitchener, is Paradise Lake, and, its neighbouring sphagnum bogs. Here are found many orchids, some of them quite rare, such as Arethusa, (Arethusa bulbosa L.); Indian Pink, (Calapogan pulchellus (Sw.) R. Br.); Rose Pogonia, (Pogonia ophioglossoides (L.) Pers.); Ragged Orchis, (Habenaria lacera (Michx.) R. Br.); Showy Ladyslipper, (Cypripedium reginae Walt.); Yellow Ladyslipper, (Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens (Willd.) Correll); Arrowgrass, (Triglochin maritima L.); White Waterlily, (Nymphaea odorata Ait.). In this area we also find some of

the more northerly plants which extend southward into our area. For example, the Shrubby Cinque-foil, (Potentilla fruticosa L.) and Black Spruce (Picaea mariana (Mill.) B.S.P.).

Sunfish Lake, a few miles south of Paradise Lake, produces a few interesting specimens. The only specimens of the Striped Coral-root, (Corallorhiza striata Lindl.), that have been found in this County were found here. Quite frequent, also, in the sphagnum bog along the lake, is the little Adder-tongue Fern, (Ophioglossum vulgatum L.)

There are two lakes, about two miles west of Galt, which no botanist would miss visiting. One of these is Altrieve Lake, which is completely surrounded by sphagnum bog, followed by Tamarack swamp. The other is Orr's Lake which is surrounded by a Cranberry bog. In addition to those species that have been around Paradise Lake area, and, commonly found elsewhere in the County, we find many species that belong to a more southern flora. The following have been collected in the vicinity of these lakes: Carolina Vetch, (Vicia caroliniana Walt.); species to Tickclover, (Desmodium sp.); Bushclover, (Lespedeza sp.); Philadelphia Lily, (Lilium philadelphicum L. var. andinum (Nutt.) Ker.); Loesel's Liparis, (Liparis Loeselii (L.) Richard;) Purple Gerardia, (Gerardia paupercula var. borealis (Pennell) Pennell); White Bog Orchis, (Habenaria dilatata (Pursh.) Gray); Northern Green Orchis, (Habenaria hyperborea (L.) R. Br.). There is also growing here, a willow that is unique, in that it flowers much later than its cousins, and, the fruit may still be on the trees in September. This is called Salix serissima (Bailey) Fernald.

In addition, we also find, Poke Milkweed , (Asclepias phytolaccoides Pursh.); Horse Gentian, (Triosteum perfoliatum L.); Wild Bergamot, (Monarda fistulosa L. var. mollis (L). Benth.).

In a cold, wet woods, just west of Victoria Park, Galt, have been found a few plants of Colt's Foot, (Petasites palmatus (Ait.) Gray), which is a rare northern species, and, which is rapidly becoming extinct because of the encroachment of lumber yard saw-dust.

Further south of Galt, on the road to St. George, are several glacial lakes, which were much more interesting in the earlier part of the century than they are today. Many collections have been made around these lakes, particularly southern species. In the same area along the County line is one woods in

which is found Sassafras, (Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees.). There is a good stand of it and since the soil in the neighborhood is extremely poor it is probable that it will be spared the woodsman's axe. In the same family as Sassafras is another southern species called the Spice-bush, (Linderabenzoin (L.) Blume.), which has been found as far north as Kitchener.

The Nith River banks just south of Haysville have yielded some interesting specimens. Here Green Dragon, (Arisaema Dracontium (L.) Schott.); and Twin Leaf, (Jeffersonia diphylla (L.) Pers.), both from the Mississippi and Ohio River Basin, have been found in some profusion. Twin Leaf has also been found along the Conestoga River in the vicinity of St. Jacobs. Water Pimpernel, (Samolus parviflorus Raf.) and one of the western Vervains (Verbena stricta Vent.) are also found along the Nith River.

The valleys of the Grand and Conestoga rivers are noteworthy botanically as well as historically. We find that many southern species have found their way northward along the valleys of these two rivers. The Plane-tree, or Button-wood Tree, (Platanus occidentalis L.), is found along the Grand River as far north as Galt. Hackberry or Sugarberry, (Celtis occidentalis L.) is found along the Grand River as far north as Conestoga. This is a very northern record and is only surpassed by a record by Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, who found it along the Lake Huron shore this summer. In addition to these trees, the White Dog's Tooth Violet, or better, the White Trout Lily, (Erythronium albidum Nutt.), has been found as far north as Conestoga along the Grand River, and, along the Conestoga River as far as the northern boundary of the County. Along the banks of both the Grand and Conestoga rivers grows the unobtrusive but lovely spring flower, the Harbinger of Spring, (Erigenia bulbosa (Michx.) Nutt.). This is the most northerly record, as far as can be determined, for this species. Lizard's Tail, (Saururus cernuus L.) is another southern species that is found along the Grand River as far as Bridgeport.

The limestone cliffs between Blair and Galt, because of their nature have two ferns growing on them that are not found elsewhere in the County. These are the Maiden-hair Spleenwort, (Asplenium Trichhomanes L.) and the Purple Cliff-brake, (Pellaea glabella Mett.).

Altogether there have been collected in the County over

1,200 species of plants, and, the present study that I have made has added 102 species that were not previously known to occur in our area. Undoubtedly many more species exist and it is hoped that further exploration will reveal some of these.

## THE AMISH SETTLEMENT IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WILMOT IN THE COUNTY OF WATERLOO

O. Hamilton, B.A.

For a complete understanding of the Amish and Mennonite settlements in the County of Waterloo, some knowledge of the European background is essential.

The founder of the Mennonites, Menno Simons, was born at the Village of Witmarsum in the Province of Friesland, Northeastern Netherlands, of Roman Catholic parentage, about the year 1496, four years after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. He was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood at the Franciscan Monastery in the adjoining town of Bolsward, was admitted to the priesthood in 1524, at the age of 28, and was a parish priest for some years thereafter. The martyrdom of one Sikke Frierks, a tailor who was burned at the stake, as an Anabaptist, at Leeuwarden, in Holland, in 1531, led Simons to make a search of the Scriptures, which he had never read, and the results of this search convinced him that Rome was in error and that he himself was living in sin. He, accordingly, renounced the Roman Catholic Church in 1536 and became the leader of a group of similarly minded persons, and, later, the Bishop of another group at Gröningen in Holland. Persecution followed, but Simons persevered and was active in the establishment of churches, and his followers became known as "Mennonites."

In the meantime, persecuted Hussites and other reformers had been driven out of Bohemia and the eastern part of Germany and had established a church at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1525, the principles of this organization being similar to those of the Mennonites. They, too, were persecuted by the Protestant

State Church of Switzerland, which was Zwinglian, and the brethren scattered into Germany and other countries adjoining Switzerland. Most of them settled in the southern part of Bavaria and in the Pfalz or Palatinate, where, strange to say, they received better treatment from the Roman Catholic population than they had received in Protestant Switzerland.

The "Amish" are a branch of the original Mennonite Church. Their founder was one Jacob Amman, a Mennonite minister of conservative views and decided opinions, who lived during the latter part of the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries, that is to say, from 1693 to 1711, in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland. He was a rigid literalist, highly suspicious of all innovations, either in living or in worship, and created a bitter controversy in the church by insistence on the strict interpretation of the Pauline admonition contained in 1 Corinthians, Chapter V: 11. "With such an one, no not to eat." This, Amman contended, meant complete religious, social and business ostracism of any former church member who had been "banned" for some ecclesiastical offence. The liberal wing of the church insisted that the command, "not to eat," referred to the partaking of the Lord's Supper, only. In 1693, Amman attempted to force his views on the Swiss churches, finally, placing under the "ban" those ministers who did not agree with him, thus precipitating a bitter religious quarrel, which ended in the complete separation of the church into two factions, the "Ammansch" led by Jacob Amman, and the Reist party, headed by Hans Reist. Amman and most of his followers moved to Alsace, which became the home of the "Amish". The two outstanding peculiarities of the Amish branch were:

1. Avoidance or Shunning. That is to say, complete ostracism.

2. Foot washing.

The former does not appear to have been followed in North America. The latter is still practised regularly, in connection with the celebration of Holy Communion.

There is practically no doctrinal difference between the two branches of the church but the Amish appear to have placed more emphasis on the necessity for "plainliving". The movement headed by Jacob Amman developed into a sort of worship of the past, a strict keeping of all old customs and an attitude

of suspicion with respect to all innovations. Hooks and eyes were used instead of buttons, shoe-strings instead of buckles, beards and long hair came to have a religious significance. One peculiarity was the banning of the moustache, probably because this ornament was regarded as the distinctive badge of the soldier. Musical instruments, pictures, curtains, carpets, were banned. Later, the use of movable tops on buggies, telephones, organs, pianos, phonographs, and similar vanities, were forbidden. Objection was also taken to Sunday schools, revival meetings, conferences, high school education, furnaces, wind-mills, sewing-machines and suspenders. Apropos of the last item, it is said that there was considerable opposition in Amish circles to the introduction of the type of trousers now in general use. Apparently, the old-style trousers buttoned down the sides and were graphically designated by the unregenerate as "Barndoor Britches," or "Trap-door Pants," or, in German, "Hosenlatza". The Amish were a persecuted people, forced to live in out-of-the-way places, in the mountains and secluded valleys of Switzerland and South Germany. They were cut off from the main currents of life about them. They had no educated leadership. In two hundred years of persecution, they acquired a spirit of humility and a sense of other-worldliness. They regarded themselves as a peculiar people, lived a life apart from the world and were very sensitive about being regarded as carnally-minded. These views, which were a natural reaction from the materialistic philosophy of the age in which they lived, resulted in the establishment of similar sects, notably the English Quakers, under the leadership of William Penn.

In 1681, Penn obtained from the English Crown a grant of land in North America, where he subsequently established a Quaker colony whose cardinal principles were liberty of conscience and freedom from oppression. This colony was the foundation of the present State of Pennsylvania. It prospered under British rule until the American Revolution, which, in accordance with their relgious beliefs, the Mennonite and Amish people who had followed Penn there, did not support. They refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and, as a punishment for being what the Revolutionaries called "Non-associators", were persecuted in various ways, and many of them followed the British flag to Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario.

One of the earliest of the Amish to come to America was

Barbara Yoder, or Yotter, a widow, whose husband had died at sea on the way over. The first Amish congregation in Pennsylvania was established along the Northkill Creek, near a gap in the Blue Mountains, in what is now northwestern Berks County. The first Mennonite settlements in Ontario took place around the Twenty Mile Creek, now known as Jordan, in the County of Lincoln, in 1786, three years after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles which concluded the struggle between Britain and the American Colonies. The first Mennonite settlers in Waterloo County left Pennsylvania in 1799, spent the winter at the Twenty, and, in the spring of 1800, followed the Indian trail to Brantford and the Grand River north to the original settlement on the east bank of the Grand, now marked by the Waterloo Pioneers' Memorial Tower, four miles south of Kitchener, near Freeport, Ontario. Immigration was interrupted by difficulties arising out of defective title to the lands acquired, known as the "Beasley Tract," and, later, by the War of 1812. After the war, it was resumed and a number of settlers arrived and located in the present Townships of Waterloo and Woolwich.

About the year 1822, Christian Nafziger, who was the leader of the Amish section of the Mennonite Church, near Munich, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, in Southern Germany, decided to form an Amish colony in the New World. He travelled to Amsterdam, from which point he sailed to New Orleans, and made his way, partly on foot, it is said, through the Southern States to Pennsylvania, where some of his friends had settled. Finding the price of land in Pennsylvania prohibitive, he was advised to go to Upper Canada, where there was cheap land and stable government. In August 1822, he reached the Mennonite settlement on the Grand River. It is stated that the brethren there indicated the present Township of Wilmot as a suitable location for the proposed colony, and that Nafziger, with the assistance of guides, probably Indian, explored the township, then covered with primeval forest, and selected the site for the colony. His next step was to visit the military governor of Upper Canada, General Maitland, at York, now Toronto, with a request for land for the settlers. The governor received him favorably and agreed to sell 150 acres of land to each family at about $5.00 per acre, and, in addition, offered to give each settler 50 acres, free, in consideration of the cutting down by the settler of the trees on a strip of land two rods wide across the front of each farm, to make a road allowance of four rods, or sixty-six feet. There were three of these early roads, known to the settlers as "Ober-

strasse", or "Upper Street," "Mittelstrasse", or "Middle Street," and "Unterstrasse" or "Lower Street." They are stil with us, under the names, respectively, of 'Erb's Road," which crosses the township from west to east and runs through Philipsburg and St. Agatha to Waterloo, Ontario, Snider's Road, now Highway No. 7, and Bleam's Road, running south of New Hamburg, from the top of Bender's Hill to Mannheim, Ontario.

Having completed these arrangements, Nafziger returned to Germany, in 1822, and also visited King George IV, in England, obtaining from His Majesty a confirmation of the Wilmot Township Grant. Nafziger was unable to return to Canada until 1826, but, in the meantime, his family and some other Amish settlers, had located on the Wilmot tract, which consisted of the lots north and south of Erb's, Snider's and Bleam's Roads, extending across the township from east to west.

Among those who came to Wilmot Township at this time were two ministers, Peter Nafziger, who was a bishop, and Christian Steinmann. Nafziger, popularly known among the Amish as the "Apostle", was born in Bavaria in 1779 and came to America in 1822, locating at the Amish settlement in Wilmot. In 1825, he removed to Butler County, Ohio, where he served as bishop of the Hessian congregation there.

Among the early settlers in 1823 were John Brenneman, Jacob Burckey, Joseph Becher, John Gingerich, Joseph Goldschmidt and Isaac Moser. Later arrivals were John Erb, Christian Erb, Christian Gascho, Peter Litwiller, Christian Lichty, Nicholas Lichty, Michael Jantzi, Michael Schwartzentruber, Michael Gardner, Jacob Gardner, Jacob Miller, Jacob Bender, Christian Wagler, George Schultz, Joseph Jutzi, George Jutzi, Michael Miller, Christian Mayer, Rudolph Roth, Christian Schwartzentruber and others.

Joseph Goldschmidt was born in Alsace-Lorraine, in 1796, and came to North America in 1819. In 1824 he married Elizabeth Schwartzentruber and settled in Wilmot Township in the same year. Christian Nafziger, the original pioneer, died on May 5th, 1836.

One of the original settlers in the County of Waterloo was Michael Schwartzentruber, who was the son of Christian Schwartzentruber and his wife, Magdalena Schinbeck. He was born in Sachsenhausen, in Waldeck, Germany, on April 15th, 1777, and died in the Township of Wilmot in the County of

Waterloo on the 28th of August 1859, at the age of 82 years. He married Barbara Oswald, also a Waldecker, and had a family of thirteen children, five boys and eight girls. The first four children were born in Germany, the fifth, Magdalena, was born in March 1825, while the family was crossing the Atlantic Ocean on the way to Canada, a trip which is said to have taken six months. The sixth child, Barbara, was the first white child born in the Township of Wilmot, while the seventh, Michael, was the second white boy born in the township, the first white boy having been John Honderich, father of Abram Honderich, R.R. No. 2, New Hamburg, Ontario, who was born on Lot No. 16 on the north side of Bleam's Road, near Wilmot Centre. Michael Schwartzentruber, Jr., died on June 7th 1912, at the age of 85 years. He had a family of eight, of whom two are still living, Mrs. Daniel Boshart, who resides in the Township of Wilmot, near Baden, Ontario, and John E. Schwartzentruber, of New Hamburg, Ontario, who was born on May 8th 1857. Mr. Schwartzentruber says that when his grandfather arrived in Canada in the year 1825, the family went to live at a small settlement in Waterloo County, known as "Ebyville". This insignificant place consisted of a few shacks on a road leading north through the forest from the Mennonite settlement on the Grand River, near Freeport. The family acquired two hundred acres of land south of what is now Highway No. 7 and immediately east of the Baden Hills. The farm included part of Hofstetter's Lake. Between the lake and the most easterly hill was an Indian encampment, which was then, and for some time thereafter, occupied by a number of Indian families. Michael Schwartzentruber and his sons used to walk from Ebyville, now Kitchener, to their farm, a distance of eight or ten miles, over the forest trail, carrying axes, in order to clear a space for a cabin and for farming operations. The whole township was then covered by a fine stand of timber, including beech, maple and other trees, and white pine of immense size. Mr. Schwartzentruber says that, fifty or sixty years ago, he and a brother cut down one of these giants, by a combination of sawing and chopping, and, on measuring the stump, found that it was six feet across. The tree was about one hundred feet in height. In the early days, when food was scarce, it was customary to grow pumpkins among the stumps, and to make them into pumpkin butter, as a substitute for sugar, also a scarce article. When the Indians visited the settlers, as they did on occasion, the bowl of pumpkin butter was set on the table, slices of bread were distributed and everyone was invited to help himself. At the outset, some embarrass-

ment was caused by the noble red man's ignorance of paleface social customs, which resulted in each Indian reaching into the bowl for a handful of pumpkin butter and endeavoring to steer it into his mouth before it could get away, with results which may be imagined. However, it is said that the Indians soon learned the use of spoons, and from there on, all was well, there being then no fussy people who objected to sword-swallowing.

Mr. Schwartzentruber's memory goes back to the time when the Walper House corner in Kitchener was occupied by a small, frame hotel, and there were no houses on the other side of King Street at all. Except for the occasional farm house, the view from the corner of King and Queen Streets, towards Freeport, showed an almost unbroken prospect of pine stumps. Mrs. Schwartzentruber also remembers the time when the two now deforested Baden Hills were covered with trees, and when, later, the last trees were cut down, some fifty years ago.

The Amish congregations in the Township of Wilmot have two churches, one known as the Steinmann Church, on Highway No. 7, about a mile and a half west of Baden, Ontario, and the other, near the Village of St. Agatha, Ontario. Other congregations are located in Wellesley Township, East Zorra, Mornington, and near Zurich, Ontario.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Amish Mennonite people are industry, frugality and common sense, and, in the moral sphere, brotherly love, relief and truth. In a century and a quarter, the Amishman has converted a section of primeval forest into the most prosperous farming community in North America. The word of a true Amishman ranks with the Arab's ne plus ultra of good faith. "The word of an Englishman." In fire insurance, the Amish and Mennonite Aid Unions have given a practical demonstration of a method of cutting the fire insurance burden in half by emphasizing co-operation, mutual aid and responsibility, and by soft-pedalling the profit motive.

It is suggested that the post-war world could do worse than to study the Amishman's formula for success, namely, obedience to the Word of God, work, saving, and voluntary mutual help.

## HOMER WATSON

F. E. Page

One of the reviewers of my book "Homer Watson, Artist and Man" in his criticism quoted Carlyle who said "Lord preserve us from our friends." I consoled myself with the foreward by the Canadian writer, the late Ethelwyn Wetherald, when she said: "On no page is he (Homer Watson) injured by the injustice of over-praise." In this paper I shall hope to merit Miss Wetherald's comment.

The late Homer Watson's birthplace was at Doon, situated on the banks of the Grand River. Here he spent a life span of over eighty years with the exception of a few years abroad, which covered a period of about three years. During his long career he painted the pastoral scenes of Waterloo County, masterfully portraying their beauty and inspiration. It may therefore, be truly stated that he belongs to our County. His trees had their roots embedded deeply in Waterloo soil. It is with pardonable pride that his home County acclaims his genius and the offspring of his palette. We are proud to own him as a native son and have no fear that his cherished memory needs to be "preserved from his friends."

When I am fearful of over-praise of him I recall the remarks of John Lyman who said: "Leaving the Montreal Art Gallery so pathetically Greek, amid the slush, with a heaviness on my stomach, I sought the solace of a cigarette and a chat in the Watson Art Galleries across the street. In a moment I began to feel that tingling of my innermost fibres that announced the presence of something real in the way of paint. I blinked; and there it was sure enough, Bow Gorge, Banff, Below Galt by Moonlight, and still others,—Cole's Mill, Kinzies' Creek, Winter near Sprague's Road, Martin's Mill. Go and look at them, real little pictures, direct in means, essential in tones and accents, firmly constructed with color which, if mantled and muted is richly just in its relations. Everything in them is done for genuine pictorial reasons. When the man of Doon forgot his professional manners and unbuttoned his waistcoat, as he did in these small pictures, an instinctive painter began to breathe deeply. They are real stuff." This tribute was written by a man who was not on especially friendly terms with Mr. Watson. I like Mr. Lyman's tribute because it is so human and spontan-

eous and also because it was honestly given in spite of personal differences.

It has often been said that Homer Watson brought the great English landscapist, Constable, to Ontario. It is equally true that Mr. Watson was a creative artist with a style completely his own.

For over sixty years he expressed truth in art as he saw it. It is difficult to say how or when the boy, eager to draw, became the man, painting with confidence and skill. His genius was the outcome of an inherent urge to paint beginning in his early youth, and was not the result of academic training. His early wash and pen drawings are largely of trees, the lofty elm and the strong oak, and these became to him lifelong friends. It seemed that as he painted he heard the rustle of their dresses and he breathed with them the atmosphere which surrounded and caressed their branches. From youth to age he watched the fading twilight on the distant hills and sensed its serene majesty. He studied the effect of rain, and frost and thaw on the landscape and some of his canvases convey the feel of them. Great storm clouds awed him and from his brush they thrill us with the stern drama of nature. The wayside inn, the ice on the river, the sunlit valleys and the wooded hills became the subjects of his canvases. Many of his pictures vibrate with life and movement, the rustling leaves, the swift flowing river, wind blown trees, vast spaces of sky and cloud sweeping across the canvas. His work is characterized by sweep of line, balance of light and shade, harmony and rhythm. Newton MacTavish defines art as follows,— "The most that a painter can do is to paint himself." Homer Watson did just that. His rugged honesty, his simplicity and sincerity are reflected in his work.

Mr. Watson's work was not only recognized for its worth in America but in England and Scotland as well. Many galleries in the old land hung his pictures at their exhibitions. It is well known in his native County that three of his pictures hang in the royal palaces of England.

An example of his recognition in England is a London art critic's reference to his work during the Archibald Brown-Watson exhibit in London. He said in part,—"In Homer Watson we have a virile and forceful painter of the pastoral life, and above all of the woodland life of his native land. Here is a man whose sincere art descends to him as by hereditary vision. Homer Watson's bold handling and loaded brush might have been trained

by Constable and the men of Barbizon of whom he knew nothing until his art was confirmed and his name honored in Canada. He has a touch, a vision and handling apart and all his own which are skilfully employed in the rendering of great trees and in the stern and dramatic landscapes so typical of the pastoral life of Canada."

Homer Watson was honored during his life by the art organizations of Canada and held the highest offices in them. He received as well many other honors and awards in Canada and United States. In fact he has been honored and revered throughout the English speaking world.

Let us leave Watson, the artist, and think briefly of Watson, the man, so often referred to as "The Man of Doon." In studying the life of Burns I was impressed by the many traits of character which they had in common. Neither of them had a long school training yet both were scholars. Neither of them studied philosophy but both were subtle philosophers. Both had too much pride for servility and too little prudence for selfishness. Neither was trained in his life calling yet both were geniuses. Neither played to the footlights, yet both were stars by the pathway of merit. Both had a sense of humor but neither overworked it. Both were called by destiny but neither were spoiled by its fulfillment.

One fine June day Mr. Watson went out to the hills of Doon to paint. A small boy on his way to school thought how fine it would be on that lovely sunshiny day to accompany him. The thought being the father of the deed, he asked Mr. Watson's permission to accompany him. As the afternoon wore away and the shadows began to lengthen the young lad's conscience began to trouble him and he confided to Homer his fears for the morrow when he returned to school. Homer gave him a letter for the teacher, which he sealed. In the morning the lad was asked why he had been absent from school and he proudly and confidently handed the teacher Homer's letter. After reading it the teacher asked the lad whether Mr. Watson had shown him what he had written. When he replied that he had not he handed the boy the letter, saying "read it." This is what it contained,— "What is so rare as a day in June?"

I was alone in the gallery — above and behind the oak casket hung "The Valley of the Ridge." There was a soft light mellowing the canvases on the gallery walls. I felt the presence of

my well beloved friend, the man who had, as we drove among the hills of Doon, and along the winding Grand revealed to me his inner life, his hopes, his search after the subtleties of nature, his humor, his generosity and greatness of soul. And now as he lay so peaceful, surrounded by the work of his hands, I saw anew the beauty of his refined hands, one of which had so often clasped mine in friendship. Alone with the mortal remains of Homer Watson, I placed my hand once more on his and felt that his spirit lingered near.

# Our Glorious Dead

These are the casualties among personnel of the various branches of the armed services, enlisting from Kitchener-Waterloo and vicinity since the start of the war up to Dec. 31, 1944. It is the most complete list compiled so far of war casualties over this area and should serve as an historic record.

It is hoped, after the close of the war, another such list will be compiled and published so that it will be possible to preserve in the annals of our society the names of those, from this county, who suffered in defence of their country.

The list of the valiant dead, the wounded and the missing, we hope, can be completed after the victory.

The following is the list:

ALLEN, Major F. S., Elmira, husband of the former Berthe Duce of England. Died of wounds in France Sept. 27, 1944.

ANDERSON, Sgt. Pilot Gordon, of Galt, formerly of Kitchener. Died of injuries, October, 1941.

ANDERSON, FO. Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson, Waterloo. Killed in air operations Nov. 16, 1942.

ATKINSON, Pte. Albert, 23, husband of Mrs. Grace Atkinson of Elmira. Died of wounds Oct. 3, 1944.

ATTWOOD, Cpl. Walter, husband of Mrs. Walter Attwood, Kitchener. Died of injuries Nov. 19, 1942.

BACH, Earl, Merchant Marine, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bach, Kitchener. Killed in action July 27, 1942.

BARD, Pte. Thomas H., husband of Mrs. T. H. Bard, Kitchener. Killed in action, June, 1944.

BARLEY, Cpl. Philip, husband of Mrs. Philip Barley, Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

BAUER, Flt. Sgt. Wilbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bauer, Waterloo. Killed in air operations Oct. 24, 1942.

BEAUDOIN, Flt. Sgt. Howard, 21, son of Sgt. L. J. Beaudoin and the late Mrs. Beaudoin, Kitchener. Killed in air operations June 28, 1944.

BELANGER, Lieut. Henry, husband of Mrs. Kitty Belanger, Kitchener. Killed in action, July, 1944.

BIER, Capt. Nile, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bier, New Hamburg. Killed in Italy June 29 1944.

BOATMAN, Pte. Leonard, 26, son of Mrs. Eleanora Boatman, Waterloo. Missing, believed dead following accident in Belgium Oct. 20, 1944.

BONAR, Pte. James, 29, husband of Mrs. James Bonar of Ajax. Killed in Belgium in October, 1944.

BOPPRE, Sgt. Gerald, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Boppre, Waterloo. Killed on Western Front Nov. 21, 1944.

BOWMAN, Sgt. Edward, 27, brother of Mrs. Jerome Armitage, Waterloo. Killed on air operations returning to England Jan. 28, 1945.

BOYER, Sgt. Keith, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Boyer, Kitchener. Died of injuries, November, 1943.

BRANIFF, Flt. Sgt. Allan, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Braniff, Kitchener. Killed in India July 29, 1944.

BREZINA, Sgt. Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Brezina, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 18, 1944.

BROWN, PO. James, son of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Brown, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 28, 1942.

BROWN, FO. Marvin K., lived with Mr. and Mrs. Lorne B. Weber, Waterloo. Died in England Feb. 23, 1941.

BROX, Pte. Eldon, 22, son of Mrs. Edgar Parker, Kitchener. Died in France July 21, 1944.

BRUBAKER, FO. Donald W., son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer B. Brubaker, Waterloo. Killed in Belgium Oct. 21, 1941.

BUDNICK, Cpl. Nicholas, 33, husband of the former Jean Longstreet, Kitchener. Killed in France Aug. 27, 1944.

BURKHOLDER, Pte. D. R., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burkholder, Breslau. Killed in Holland Oct. 29, 1944.

BURNS, Pte. James J., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zettel, Galt. Killed in action May 26, 1944.

CHRISTIANSEN, Capt. Oscar, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Christiansen, Waterloo, son of Mrs. P. Christiansen, Waterloo. Killed in Italy in December, 1944.

CLASS, Trooper Gerald, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Class. Died of wounds in Italy Dec. 28, 1944.

CLUTTERBUCK, Pte. Eugene, 21, husband of Mrs. Blanche Clutterbuck, R.R. 4, Kitchener. Killed in Italy in December, 1944.

COCHRANE, Pte. Kenneth, husband of Mrs. Gertrude Cochrane, Kitchener. Killed in France July 29, 1944.

COLLACOTT, Lance-Bdr. Alan A., husband of Mrs. Frieda Collacott, Kitchener. Killed in France July 21, 1944.

CONNELL, Sgt. Pilot Stanley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Connell, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Oct. 26, 1941.

COWAN, Capt. David, 34, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Cowan, Kitchener. Killed in action in Belgium Oct. 2, 1944.

DINGLEY, Sgt. Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dingley, Kitchener. Died in France Aug. 10, 1944.

DITNER, Sgt. Hubert, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ditner of Petersburg. Killed in Italy Jan. 5, 1945.

DOEHN, Flt. Sgt. Norman, son of Mr. Gottlieb Doehn, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Oct. 16, 1942.

DORSCHT, Rfm. Gerald J., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dorscht, Waterloo. Killed in France Oct. 11, 1944.

DOTZENROTH, Sgt. Pilot Hugo, son of Mrs. Norman Dotzenroth, Waterloo. Died in Canada March 20, 1943.

DRUMMOND, Pte. George M., husband of Mrs. Audrey Drummond, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Dec. 28, 1943.

DUFTON, Pte. Lloyd Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dufton, Kitchener. Killed in Sicily July 25, 1943.

EISENMENGER, Lance-Cpl. E. L., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Eisenmenger, Galt. Died of wounds in France July 18, 1944.

ENGLERT, PO. Walter Englert, son of Mrs. Lawrence Englert, Kitchener. Presumed killed on air operations in February, 1944.

ERNST, PO. Jack, nephew of Miss Emma Schlote, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Sept. 2, 1942.

EVANS, Able Seaman John, 20, son of Mrs. Mona Evans, Kitchener. Missing, believed killed in action at sea in November, 1944.

FAHRENHOLTZ, Sub-Lieut. Paul, husband of Mrs. Alice Fahrenholtz, Elmira. Died of injuries Oct. 31, 1941.

FARROW, Pte. Arnold C., husband of Mrs. Dod Farrow, England. Killed in action June 7, 1944.

FISCHER, Pte. Oscar, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fischer, Kitchener. Died of accidental injuries in Holland Jan. 6, 1945.

FOSTER, Lance-Cpl. Samuel, of Baden, husband of Mrs. S. W. Foster, Hamilton Beach. Killed in France Aug. 27, 1944.

FRIZELL, Pte. Raymond John son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frizell, Waterloo. Killed in France July 21, 1944.

FUJA, Pte. Carol Joseph, son of Mrs. Joseph Fuja, Kitchener. Killed at Dieppe Aug. 19, 1942.

GIBSON, Signalman Alexander, husband of Mrs. Artell Gibson, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Sept. 15, 1943.

GILKINSON, Pte. Harold, Palmerston and Hespeler. Killed in France July 21, 1944.

GLASSER, Sgt. Lloyd C., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Glasser, Stratford. Killed in air operations March 25, 1944.

GROSS, Lieut. Henry, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gross, Kitchener. Killed in France Sept. 13, 1944.

GRUNDY, PO. David, son of Flt. Sgt. and Mrs. Grundy of Desoronto, formerly of Kitchener. Killed on operational flight in Canada Jan. 14, 1945.

HACKBART, Sgt. Alfred, guardians, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hackbart, Kitchener. Presumed killed on air operations Feb. 20, 1944.

HAGEN, Pte. William, son of William Hagen, Sr., Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

HALL, Pte Arthur C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, Fergus. Died of wounds in Italy Dec. 20, 1943.

HALLER, Pte. Harold, husband of Mrs. Beatrice Haller, Kitchener. Died of wounds, June, 1944.

HARDEN, Pte. William R., husband of Mrs. Pearl Harden, Kitchener. Died of injuries Dec. 9, 1941.

HARRIS, WO. Walter, husband of Mrs. Gloria Harris, Kitchener. Killed in air operations May 21, 1944.

HARTTUNG, WO. George W., son of Mrs. Mary Harttung, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Dec. 5, 1942.

HARTUNG, Pte. Elmer, husband of Mrs. Phyilis Hartung of Kitchener. Killed in France Aug. 14, 1944.

HARVEY, Lieut. John F., son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Harvey, Kitchener. Died of injuries December, 1942.

HASS, Pte. Earl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Hass, Kitchener. Died of wounds July 9, 1944.

HAYES Flt. Sgt. Russell, son of Mrs. Nellie Hayes, Linwood. Killed in air operations Sept. 5, 1943.

HEARD, Lieut. Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Heard, Hamilton, formerly of Kitchener. Killed in Italy, February, 1944.

HEIMRICH, Sgt. Pilot John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Heimrich, Kitchener. Died in Canada Sept. 22, 1943.

HERGOTT, Sgt. Pilot W. N. (Bert), son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hergott, Waterloo. Killed in air operations June 12, 1942.

HICKSON, Pte. Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hickson, Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

HILKER, Pte. Fred, son of Fred Hilker, Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

HILL, Sgt. Pilot Ralph R., son of Mrs. J. E. Hill, Waterloo. Killed in air operations Feb. 9, 1943.

HILLIS, Pte. Harold Bernard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hillis, Elmira. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

HOCH, Pte. George, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoch, Kitchener. Killed at Dieppe Aug. 19, 1942.

HONDERICH, FO. Robert Wayne, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Honderich, Baden. Killed in air operations April 12, 1944.

HOSTETLER, FO. Woodrow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hostetler, of near New Hamburg. Killed in air operations over Germany, August, 1944.

HUBBEL, FO. George, wife lives in Waterloo. Presumed killed on air operations in July, 1943.

HYND, Cpl. Allan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hynd, Kitchener. Died of wounds Aug. 5, 1944.

INESON, Flt. Sgt. Allen, son of Mrs. J. H. Bruder, Kitchener. Killed on an operational flight over Germany Nov. 2, 1944.

IRVEN, Pte. John, husband of Mrs. Carrie Irven, Kitchener. Killed at Dieppe Aug. 19, 1942.

JANOWSKI, Pte. Carl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Janowski, Centreville. Died in Canada Aug. 1, 1944.

JANTZI, Pte. Earl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Jantzi, New Hamburg. Killed in action, July, 1943.

JARDINE, FO. Wallace, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jardine, Kitchener. Presumed killed on air operations in May, 1944.

JEFFERS, Lieut. J. Norbert, husband of Mrs. Helen Jeffers, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Jan. 26, 1944.

JENNINGS, Pte. Hubert. Died of injuries in Canada Oct. 29, 1941.

JOHNSTON, Pte. Charles E., son of Pte. and Mrs. Howard Johnston, Listowel. Died of wounds in France Aug. 16, 1944.

JONES, PO. Donald, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, Wateroo. Killed in air operations Dec. 16, 1943.

KALBFLEISCH, Pte. Harold, 30, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kalbfleisch, Waterloo. Killed in France Aug. 27, 1944.

KAUFMAN, WO., William, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kaufman, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 31, 1942.

KENNEDY, Major Douglas, 26, husband of Mrs. Patsy Kennedy, Waterloo. Killed in France Sept. 19, 1944.

KENNEDY, Major Peter, 29, Kitchener, son of John Kennedy and the late Mrs. Kennedy, Galt. Killed in France Sept. 17, 1944.

KINGSLEY, Lieut. Alfred, 27, husband of Mrs. Gretchen Kingsley, Tavistock, and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsley, Kitchener. Killed in action in Belgium Oct. 7, 1944.

KRULICKI, Sgt. Louis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Krulicki, Kitchener. Killed in air operations April 22, 1943.

KUHL, Lieut. Allen William, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Harold Kuhl, Kitchener. Killed in France, July, 1944.

KUNTZ, FO. William J., son of Mrs. Agnes Kuntz, Waterloo. Killed in air operations June 8, 1944.

KURT, Pte. Walter, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kurt, The Plains. Killed in Italy May 22, 1944.

LESLIE, Cpl. Lyle, 26, husband of Mrs. Eleanor Leslie, Kitchener. Died at Freeport Sanatorium Nov. 13, 1944.

LINTICK, Sgt. Robert, 34, husband of Mrs. Helen Lintick, Waterloo. Killed on Western Front in September, 1944.

LIVOCK, Sgt. R. M., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livock, Kitchener. Died of injuries, May, 1944.

LONEY, PO. Glen, brother of W. G. Loney, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Dec. 16, 1943.

LORENZ, WO. Dennis, 26, husband of Mrs. Mary Lorenz, Kitchener. Believed killed in operational flight Aug. 17, 1944.

LOSCH, Lance-Cpl. Roy, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Losch of Centreville. Killed in Italy Dec. 29, 1944.

LOWE, Sgt. Pilot Douglas, husband of Mrs. Hazel Lowe, Waterloo. Died in Canada Dec. 30, 1940.

LUDWIG, Gunner Roy Frank, husband of Mrs. Roy Ludwig, Kitchener. Killed June 9, 1944.

MacDONALD, Flt. Sgt. A. R., husband of Mrs. Betty MacDonald, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Sept. 2, 1942.

MacDONELL, PO., John, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. MacDonell, Kitchener. Died in Canada Aug. 24, 1942.

MACKINTOSH, FO. Donald, 25, son of Mrs. William Mackintosh, Kitchener. Killed on air operations in July, 1944.

MARTIN, Lieut. William J., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Martin, Waterloo. Killed in action June 11, 1944.

McCAMMON, Sgt. Observer Samuel J., husband of Mrs. S. J. McCammon, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Jan. 6, 1943.

McINTOSH, WO. Charles D., son of Mrs. Mary McIntosh, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 31, 1944.

McKAY, PO. Donald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKay, Kitchener. Killed in air operations April 9, 1943.

METZ, Sgt. Donald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Metz, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Nov. 26, 1943.

MILLER, Pte. Wilfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, 20 Hill St. Died on Western Front Oct. 9, 1944.

MILNE, Cpl. Donald, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Milne of Petersburg. Killed presumably in France Oct. 11, 1944.

MILNE, Sapper Robert, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Milne, Waterloo. Killed in action in France Oct. 1, 1944.

MILNER, Lieut. James, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Milner, Toronto, formerly of Kitchener. Killed in France July 25, 1944.

MOHLMAN, Lance-Cpl. Douglas, 23, son of Cpl. and Mrs. Edward Mohlman, Kitchener. Killed in France Sept. 17, 1944.

MOHLMAN, Pte. Robert, son of Cpl. and Mrs. Edward Mohlman, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Aug. 28, 1944.

MOSER, Leonard, Merchant Marine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Moser, Kitchener. Killed in action March 2, 1941.

MUSSER, PO. John V., of Wellesley, son of Mrs. Margaret Musser of Elmira. Presumed killed on air operations June 29, 1944.

NEZNY, Sgt. Alexander, husband of Mrs. A. Nezny, Kitchener. Killed on Western Front Oct. 16, 1944.

PAIGE, PO. Franklin, D.F.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Paige, Bridgeport. Killed in air operations May 28, 1942.

PAIGE, FO. Willard, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Paige Bridgeport. Killed in air operations May 23, 1944.

PITTNER, Pte. Joseph J., 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Pittner, Kitchener. Killed in Belgium Oct. 20, 1944.

PLATE, Sgt. Pilot Leroy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Plate, Kitchener. Died in Canada Oct. 5, 1943.

PROKOP, Pte. Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Prokop, Kitchener. Killed in action Dec. 3, 1943.

QUAST, Pte. Edgar, formerly of Waterloo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quast of Logan Township. Died in Italy Aug. 20, 1944.

RADTKE, Pte. Carl, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Radtke, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Sept. 1, 1944.

RAHN, Sgt. Robert H., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rahn, Waterloo. Killed in air operations Jan. 31, 1944.

RAU, Trooper Albert, son of Mrs Albert Rau, Elmira. Killed in action Dec. 20, 1943.

RAY, Pte. W. J. (Bud), M.M., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ray, Kitchener. Killed in France July 20, 1944.

REHKOPF, FO. Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rehkopf, Kitchener. Believed killed in air operations in May, 1944.

REIBER, Cpl. William, husband of Mrs. William Reiber, England. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

REIDER, Pte. Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Reider, Kitchener. Killed in France July 18, 1944.

RENNIE, Sgt John, G.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Rennie, Kitchener. Died of injuries Oct. 9, 1943.

RICHARDSON, WO. Robert W., son of Mrs. A. A. McIntyre and the late Rev. W. G. Richardson, Kitchener. Died in Canada Aug. 5, 1943.

ROBINSON, Lieut. J. P., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Waterloo. Killed in action, July, 1944.

ROCHEJOCQUELEIN, Pte. Harold, 23, husband of Mrs. Dolores Rochejocquelein, Kitchener. Killed in Holland Sept. 30, 1944.

ROMANOFF, Cpl. John J., son of Mrs. Doris Romanoff, Kitchener. Died of wounds in France June 9, 1944.

ROSEMAN, Pte. Samuel, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Roseman, Kitchener. Killed in France, August, 1944.

ROTH, Fusilier Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roth, Wellesley. Killed in France, August, 1944.

ROZELL, AC. Samuel, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rozell, Kitchener. Died of injuries in Canada Oct. 31, 1941.

RUPPEL, Sgt. Pilot Earl, son of Mrs. Herbert Ruppel, Waterloo. Killed in air operations Nov. 18, 1941.

SCHELL, PO. Leonard, son of Frank Schell, Kitchener. Killed in Canada May 29, 1944.

SCHLEGEL, Sgt. Kenneth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Schlegel, St. Clements. Killed in air operations Aug. 3, 1943.

SCHLUETER, Pte. Howard, son of Mrs. Walter Golbeck of Kitchener. Died of wounds in France Aug. 14, 1944.

SCHMIDT, Pte. E. J., son of Mrs. Cecillia Schmidt, Kitchener. Died in France Aug. 22, 1944.

SCHMIDT, Sgt. Floyd, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Elmira. Killed in France Aug. 27, 1944.

SCHNARR, LAC. Roy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Schnarr, Rosedale. Died in Canada Nov. 11, 1943.

SCHUMILAS, Pte. Alex F., husband of Mrs. Dolores Schumilas, Kitchener. Died of wounds July 27, 1944.

SCHWARK, Lieut. Harold (Spike), 31, husband of Mrs. Ruth Schwark, Kitchener. Died in France Aug. 28, 1944.

SEAGRAM, Capt. Philip, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Seagram, Waterloo. Died of injuries in London, March, 1941.

SHANTZ, Pte. Daniel, 39, son of Mrs. Melinda Shantz, Kitchener. Killed in Belgium Oct. 26, 1944.

SHOEMAKER, PO. Bert, D.F.C., son of Mrs. Magdaline Shoemaker, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 28, 1942.

SIM, Major Gordon, 30, husband of Mrs. Mildred Sim, Kitchener. Killed in France Sept. 6, 1944.

SIMMS, Lieut. Everett M., husband of Mrs. E. M. Simms, Kitchener. Killed in Italy May 31, 1944.

SMITH, Pte. Frederick, 31, husband of Mrs. Lillian Smith, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Dec. 20, 1944.

SNIDER, Pte. William Bowman, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Snider, Waterloo. Died following accident in Belgium Sept. 30, 1944.

SNYDER, Gunner Burwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Snyder, Kitchener. Died in Canada May 5, 1944.

SNYDER, Pte. Clayton, 25, husband of Mrs. Laura Snyder, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Sept. 4, 1944.

SNYDER, PO. Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Snyder, Waterloo. Killed in air operations June 12, 1941.

SOLE, Sgt. Donald, husband of Mrs. Helen Sole, Waterloo. Killed in action, September, 1941.

SPAETZEL, Sgt. Harold. 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Spaetzel of Bridgeport. Believed killed in France Aug. 12, 1944.

SPAETZEL, PO. John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Spaetzel, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 6, 1943.

STAHLE, Pte. Robert E., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stahle, Waterloo. Killed in Canada Sept. 29, 1942.

STARK, Capt. Vincent, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Stark, Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

STEADMAN, Pte. Lorne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Steadman, Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

STEMMLER, Sgt. Lorne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stemmler, Britton. Killed in air operations Sept. 6, 1943.

STEPHENSON, Capt. J. N., of Kitchener and Preston, son of J. L. Thompson of Peterborough. Killed in France Sept. 17, 1944.

STEVENS, Pte. Harold, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Waterloo. Killed in Italy in November, 1944.

STEVENS, Flt. Sgt. William, son of Mr. Reuben Stevens, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 5, 1944.

STOLL, Flt. Sgt. Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Stoll, Kitchener. Killed in air operations October, 1941.

STRICKER, Gunner Harry, son of Alonzo Stricker, Kitchener. Died of injuries, April, 1944.

SYWYK, Pte. Andrew, brother of Mrs. H. Peterson of Kitchener. Killed in action Sept. 17, 1944.

TEASDALE, Lance-Cpl. George, husband of Mrs. George Teasdale, Kitchener. Killed at Dieppe Aug. 19, 1942.

THOMAS, Lance-Cpl. Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sniderhan, Kitchener. Killed in France Aug. 10, 1944.

THOMS, Pte. Roland, husband of Mrs. Edythe Thoms, St. Jacobs. Killed in Sicily July 18, 1943.

THURLOW, Flt. Sgt. William, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Thurlow, Kitchener. Killed in air operations July 24, 1942.

TUTT, Pte. Charles, husband of Mrs. Eleanor Tutt, Kitchener. Killed in France July 8, 1944.

UNDERWOOD, Signaller Ralph, 34, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Underwood, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Sept. 17, 1944.

UTMAN, Lieut. George D., husband of Mrs. Margaret Utman, Kitchener. Died of wounds, June, 1944.

VIETENHEIMER, Sgt. Clayton, son of Mrs. Frank Vietenheimer, formerly of Kitchener, now of Palermo, Ont. Believed killed in Italy in March, 1944.

WARNHOLZ, Pte. Jerome, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Warnholz, Waterloo. Killed in France Aug. 29, 1944.

WASHBURN, Pte. Cameron, son of Mrs. Margaret C. Washburn, Kitchener. Killed in Italy Dec. 17, 1944.

WEBER, WO. Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Weber, Kitchener. Killed in air operations May 17, 1943.

WELLEIN, LAC. Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wellein, Kitchener. Died in Canada Nov. 22, 1943.

WETTLAUFER, WO. Norman, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wettlaufer, Kitchener. Believed killed on air operations over Europe July 1, 1944.

WHITAKER, Sgt. Pilot Donald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Waterloo. Died in Canada Nov. 23, 1940.

WILDFONG, WO. Gordon, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wildfong of Centreville. Killed on air operations over Germany March 16, 1944.

WILHELM, FO. Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilhelm, Kitchener. Killed in air operations Feb. 6, 1944.

WILLIS, Pte. Percy B., of Wallace Township, husband of Mrs. P. B. Willis of near Fordwich. Killed in France Aug. 12, 1944.

WILLS, Flt. Lieut. Harold A., husband of Mrs. H. A. Wills, Kitchener. Presumed dead after air operations Nov. 28, 1943.

WILLS, Flt. Lieut. Harold, wife and daughter live in London, father in St. Catharines. Killed in January, 1944.

WISMER, Pte. Laverne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Wismer, Waterloo. Killed in Italy April 28, 1944.

WITHINGTON, PO. D. Thomas, D.F.M., husband of Mrs. Marjorie Withington, Kitchener. Killed in England Nov. 8, 1942.

WOOD, Pte. Ross J., son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wood, Listowel. Killed in France Aug. 16, 1944.

WOINOSKI, Lance-Cpl., Russel C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Woinoski, Kitchener. Killed in action June 13, 1944.

YANTZ, Pte. Alfred, son of Mrs. Elsie Yantz, Rosedale. Killed in Italy Nov. 3, 1943.

## BIOGRAPHY

### WILLIAM HENRY BREITHAUPT

William Henry Breithaupt was born in Buffalo, New York, on January 25th, 1857, the second son of Louis and Catherine Hailer Breithaupt, and died in Kitchener on January 26th, 1944.

The family moved to Berlin (now Kitchener) in 1861, and Mr. Breithaupt received his education at the Berlin public and high schools, Northwestern College in Naperville, Illinois, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. He took his degree of C.E. from Rensselaer in 1881, and lived to be one of the oldest graduates of this famous school.

After graduation, he became bridge inspector for the Pennsylvania Railway, then assistant to the consultant engineer of C.P.R. bridgework, etc. From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Breithaupt was bridge engineer to the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway, which at this time was extending across the continent to California. Many of the original bridges were built under his supervision. For the construction of the Sibley Bridge — one of the largest built for this railway — he was awarded the Sigma Xi, a scholastic honour inaugurated at Rensselaer Polytechnic at this time.

When the Santa Fe was completed to California, Mr. Breithaupt returned to New York and maintained an office there as a consultant bridge and structural engineer. At this period he did considerable work in bridge design for the Mexican Central Railway.

In 1900 he returned to Berlin (now Kitchener) to carry on the family interests in the Berlin and Waterloo Railway (a development of the original horse car), and the Berlin Gas Works, which had previously been managed by his late brother Carl.

Mr. Breithaupt built the Bridgeport line in 1902, which, with the Waterloo line and the Gas Works, were later taken over by the city as public enterprises.

Mr. Breithaupt built the casino for the Bridgeport Railway Park and then built the Grand River Country Clubhouse and chose the site, introducing golf to Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt took a great interest in city planning. He was an instigator in bringing Mr. Leavitt, the famous New York town planning expert, to Berlin. Mr. Breithaupt was first chairman of the City Planning Commission, from 1917 to 1921, and lived to see the realization of many of his plans.

A member of the Library Board for many years, Mr. Breithaupt was chairman when the library was enlarged in 1916, making room for a beautiful children's room upstairs, and enlarging the reading room, stacks, and circulation desks on the main floor. The Carnegie Foundation at first refused an additional grant for this purpose. Mr. Breithaupt had new plans drawn, took them to New York personally, and obtained from the Carnegie Foundation the funds with which the new addition was built.

He was long associated with the Ontario Historical Society of which he was a past president. He planned and gave leadership which culminated in the organization of the Waterloo Historical Society in 1912. He was the first president and continued as such for twelve years and was always actively interested in its welfare. His work with the society resulted in the preservation of much of the historical data of the County of Waterloo and district.

Mr. Breithaupt took an active interest in organizing the Waterloo County Pioneer Memorial Association which led to the erection of the beautiful Memorial Tower commemorating the Waterloo County Pioneers, both the Pennsylvanians and the later comers from Germany. After several years of effort the actual construction of the tower was completed and the formal dedication held on October 10th, 1931.

The Grand River Conservation Scheme owes its origin to Mr. Breithaupt who pioneered the movement forty years ago. He was thought to have been the first to have proposed flood [illegible] the river and to have originated the plan of the unique and magnificent practicabilities of conservation in storage res-

Rev. John Philip Hauch

George Klinck

William Valores Uttley

ervoirs. This has been accomplished in part by the opening of the Grand Valley Dam at the official opening of which Mr. Breithaupt was an honoured guest.

The site of the fine Post Office was chosen because of the perfect setting. Mr. Breithaupt's efforts were untiring to secure the opening of Duke Street from Queen to Frederick Streets, and in 1931 the City of Kitchener, under the supervision of Mr. S. Shupe, the city engineer, proceeded with the project.

Since his retirement from active business Mr. Breithaupt enjoyed good health and loved research in his library, having gathered through the years a notable collection of Canadiana.

Mr. Breithaupt was recognized by membership in the Engineering Institute of Canada (past member of Council), the Institution of Civil Engineers (Great Britain), the American Society of Civil Engineers (Life Member), the American Institute of Consulting Engineers and the academic fraternity of Sigma Xi. He was a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and the author of numerous technical papers, the History of the Grand Trunk Railway, etc.

In 1898 he married Martha Cunningham Murphy of Montreal. Mrs. Breithaupt survives, as do his three children, one son, Philip William, and two daughters, Margaret (Mrs. E. S. Sargeant) and Martha (Mrs. G. H. S. Dinsmore); also five grandsons and one granddaughter.

In his funeral address, the Reverend Dr. Hirschman paid a fitting tribute: "Mr. Breithaupt's concern included the things of the spirit. A builder always, he built, too, for the future, according to the specifications of Him in whom he believed. His life was long — eighty-seven years and a day. His life was full. His work was thorough until his work was done. Builder of bridges half way across a continent, he knew that bridge not made by human hands, o'er which, by God's grace, the souls of men pass into the Grand Terminal.

"While he was here many loved him."

## GEORGE KLINCK

George Klinck, the eldest son of the late Karl Klinck and Elizabeth Hollinger, was born on his father's farm within the town limits of Elmira on July 7th, 1862, and died on December 12th, 1944, at the age of 82 years.

He attended the Elmira public school and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed for three years to the late Arthur Pequegnat of Berlin, now Kitchener, to learn the watch making trade. Upon returning to Elmira he opened a repair shop, adding to it a stock of jewellery and watches.

In 1887 he journeyed to Switzerland to take a post-graduate course at the Geneva Watchmaking School. Upon his return he resumed his business and continued for fifteen years. He was the first examiner at the Canadian Horological Institute, Toronto, and first president of the Canadian Jewellers' Association.

In 1893 in company with the late Arnold Jansen he began publishing the Elmira Signet. Subsequently he acquired the business for himself and carried on an up-to-date printing establishment.

In 1903, at the time of the first Elmira Old Boys' Reunion, he published the souvenir booklet, "Enterprising Elmira."

In 1919 he sold his business to the late W. V. Uttley.

In 1896 he had entered the grain and seed business, carrying it on till 1931 when he organized the firm of Klinck's Limited, assisted by his eldest son, the late C. Edmund Klinck. The business was carried on until 1943 when Mr. Klinck retired from business life.

Mr. Klinck was known as a man of high ideals, integrity and fair-mindedness. Throughout his life he was active in promoting the welfare of his native town and district.

He assisted in the organization of the Elmira Mechanics' Institute which later became the Elmira Public Library.

At one time or another Mr. Klinck served as a member of the Elmira Board of Trade as well as of the Town Council and the County Council. He had a part in securing the connection of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway and also the Hydro-Electric service.

Through many years Mr. Klinck retained membership in the Children's Aid Society, the Red Cross Society, the Upper Canada Bible Society and the Waterloo Historical Society.

Thirty years ago, as a member of the school board he urged the opening of a continuation school which finally occurred in 1915. The high school was opened in 1923.. In politics Mr. Klinck

was a Conservative. In religion he was a staunch Lutheran, a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church where he served as Sunday school teacher and member of the church council as well as secretary of it.

Mr. Klinck and Mary E. Devitt were married on September 23rd, 1891. To this union were born nine children of which two died in infancy. Mrs. Klinck died in 1926. Left to mourn a kind and loving father are the sons, Arthur, George and Harold and three daughters, Luella, Flora and Laurine. The eldest son, C. Edmund, died on January 16th, 1943.

## WILLIAM VALORES UTTLEY

William Valores Uttley was born in Elmira on January 1st, 1865, and died May 26th, 1944. His father was Samuel Uttley and his mother was Mary Taylor.

Mr. Uttley received his early education in Kitchener and qualified as a teacher. After three years of classroom work at Doon he entered the newspaper business as an employee of the Berlin Publishing Company, later becoming the editor of the News Record.

He developed the publication as a daily paper and in time became majority stockholder of the company. It was through his efforts and business administration that the News Record became a daily twenty-five years ago.

In 1919 he sold his controlling interest and moved to his native Elmira where he purchased the Signet from George Klinck and became editor and proprietor for a few years before going into retirement. In his later years he completed and published a history of Kitchener.

While living in Kitchener he took an active interest in civic affairs, serving as a member of the City Council for a number of terms.

Mr. Uttley, during his years of retirement, was intensely interested in collecting historical data. He was one of the originators of the Waterloo Historical Society. He was a Past Master of the Masonic Order. In politics he was a Conservative.

Surviving are his wife, formerly Sara Matthews of Doon, two daughters, Mrs. B. H. (Vera) Tanner of Toronto and Mrs. Harry (Kathleen) Weichel.

## JOHN PHILIP HAUCH

Reverend John Philip Hauch, a former pastor of Zion Evangelical Church, Kitchener, died at his home in Chesley on February 7th, 1944. He had been a leader for fifty-seven years in the missionary and pastoral work of the Evangelical Church in Canada.

From 1899 until 1913, Rev. Hauch was engaged in active missionary work in Japan and was an authority in matters pertaining to the spread of Christianity in Japan during the early part of the century.

Following his return from the Orient Rev. Hauch was pastor of the church at Chesley and later at Zion Evangelical Church, Kitchener, where he served for three pastorates, first from 1894 to 1895 when the present church edifice was built and dedicated, again from 1888 to 1891 and later from 1915 to 1923 when the Sunday School auditorium was built and Calvary Church was built and the congregation organized.

Rev. Hauch also served as pastor at Emmanuel Evangelical Church, Waterloo, and at Stratford and St. Jacobs.

Rev. Hauch was the organizer in 1889 and the first chairman of the Kitchener-Waterloo Ministerial Association. He was a veteran in the temperance movement and a representative in the Ontario Temperance Federation. He was closely identified with the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance.

In his own church activities, Rev. Hauch was district superintendent of the Kitchener, Waterloo and Stratford districts, successively.

Surviving him are his wife, Mary Graeb, to whom he was married in 1899, five sons, John T., Karl G., Paul P., C. Y., and Edwin G., also three daughters, Frieda (Mrs. W. P. Krug), Mary (Mrs. C. T. Sutherland) and Erna (Mrs. T. Jones).

## ANNA R. BEAN

Miss Anna R. Bean, local musician and organist, died on May 6th, 1944. She was born at Washington, Ontario, the daughter of David Bean and his wife, Mary Ann Fry.

Miss Bean was educated at the Elmira Public School where her father was principal. As she had shown unusual aptitude for

music she studied at the Toronto Conservatory of Music under the late Dr. A. S. Vogt, where she received the degree of A.T.C.M.

From early years she was a church organist at the Methodist Church in Elmira and, on moving to Waterloo, she was appointed to the console of First United Church.

After graduation she taught music in the Twin City and in Elmira.

In 1921 she took up residence in Kitchener and for several years served as organist and choir leader at Zion Evangelical Church and at Benton Street Baptist Church. She later returned to First United Church, Waterloo, as director of the choir and organist.

To further her musical knowledge, Miss Bean took post-graduate courses at the conservatories in Boston and Chicago.

Her relaxation was her music and many vacations were spent attending summer courses at Chatauqua, N.Y.

Miss Bean was always deeply interested in the musical life of the community and was actively associated with various musical organizations, such as the Kitchener-Waterloo Music Club, the Philharmonic Concert Association and the Women's Canadian Club.

Surviving are two brothers, D. Alex. Bean of Kitchener and Clive S. of Toronto, also two sisters, Mrs. D. B. (Blanche) Musselman of Regina and Miss Emma L. Bean of Kitchener.

## MISS E. D. WATSON

Miss Elizabeth Dolman Watson one of Ayr's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens, passed away on December 25th, 1944. She was a daughter of the late John Watson, founder of the John Watson Manufacturing Company Limited, and Elizabeth Dolman.

Miss Watson took pride in giving every assistance to movements having as their object the betterment of the village. She was a leader in such organizations as the Women's Institute, which in bygone years did so much to improve the village and place it on an equal or better basis with other municipalities in the district.

There was much work and planning to be done during the days before and after the first Great War and in this connection, Miss Watson was invariably to be found in the forefront with sound advice and progressive suggestions.

She was also active in the work of the Waterloo Historical Society, as representative for Ayr, and her knowledge of the history of this village was outstanding.

The memory of Miss Watson will be perpetuated in Ayr, the village of her birth, by the many kindly acts she performed, and the unstinted manner in which she devoted her time and talent to all worth-while objects in the community.

She is survived by one sister, Miss Mary Urie Watson.